SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY-IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN THINGS CHARITY. - Augustin.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL'S RE-PORT.

This is emphatically a business documentprecisely such a paper as the country needed. Notwithstanding the author's "regret that his recent induction into office would prevent him from giving that full development necessary to a clear understanding of the various and extended operations of the Department, so important and interesting to every class," we venture to say that every class of his fellow-citizens will be pleased with his perfect execution of the undertaking. There is no circumlocution whatever, for he proceeds to business in the second paragraph. We have already published two documents from the Cabinet Ministers, which have elicited universal commendation, and we know that the present able expose of so imporant a Department of the Government, will render equal satisfaction.

The condition of the Department at the present time, compared with that of 1790, shows the extraordinary development and increase of the resources and intercourse of the country. The Post Offices have increased from about 75 to 13,488; and the routes from 1,875 miles to 155,-739; and the revenue from \$37,936, to \$4,539, 265; and yet the expenditures, we are sorry to say, still exceed it, and fall short of the revenue by \$219,855.

Since the Department has become so extensive in its operations, and the heads of it from time to time have been so ready and anxious to yield to the wishes both of political parties and the public, no wonder that its endeavors have outstriped its means, and that, sharing the fate in some degree of the untowardness of the times, it has failed to make its resources meet its expenditures. To remedy this evil, the Postmaster General has ventured upon a course of partial retrenchment, which will enable the Department in future nearly to balance its expenditures with its revenue. Its income, however, he intimates, is liable to be affected by the business of the country, and fluctuate with the times. We hope, therefore, a change of times will restore the Department to its wonted prosperity.

But there are other causes which have operated to diminish the revenue of the departmenta great extension of the franking privilege, and a proportionate tax upon the revenue to pay the charges of the Postmasters, made upon what has been thus franked. Another cause, is the facility afforded by the modern improvements in travelling, of transmitting letters by private conveyance; and a still more considerable cause, the many private expresses that are established, which, outsripping the mail frequently, are preferred as the medium of transmission.

Much difficulty has been experienced in contracting with the Railroad Companies. The rate of charge has been considered quite too high. In consequence of the Department being limited to a certain rate per mile, and therefore unable at all times to effect the transportation of the mails through this medium, the Department has frequently been charged with the fault that belongs entirely to the Railroad Companies.

This evil, it is to be hoped, will be remedied. The estimated expenditure and income of the Department for the last year shows an excess of the Postmaster General that to the former of about \$110,000, leaving this personally and actively superintend their offices. Bank, have been guilty of a gross violation of the law; and it may be expected that the same fate awaits colluding together to defraud those stockholders who amount a charge upon the Treasury; but to re-Department for the last year shows an excess of medy the evil in future, the Postmaster General proposes to reduce the expenditure by reducing the commissions of the Postmasters, charged upon the franking privileges.

The estimated expenditure and income of the Department stand thus:

Expense of mail transportation, Commissions to Postmasters, Ship, steamboat, and way letters, 33,145,000 20,000 310,000 \$4,490,000

110,000

Several reports from the different divisions of the Department accompany this report, tending to exhibit more in detail the condition of this

branch of the public service. Suggestions are made upon the propriety of reducing the rate of letter postage, and regulating that of newspaper, with a view to the increase of the revenue. A change of the laws in this particular would, doubtless, produce the desired result. High charges do not produce always a proportionate aggregate of revenue.

Suggestions are made with reference to effecting contracts with Railroads, which deserve consideration. Suggestions for reducing the franking privilege are made, and many other matters, tending to improve the condition of the Department, are considered-which we have not

The report itself not being long, we trust it

The report itself not being long, we trust it will be read by all who take any interest in the subject; and we feel sure it will be read with much edification.

We have already extended our remarks to great length, and must now bring them to a close, with the hope and belief that the annual report of next year will exhibit a different condition of this Department, if the present able dition of this Department, if the present able in the record of the soil that has given them sustenance, and the glorious institutions of the Government, that has baptized them suitutions of the Government, and portioned out to them their immortal inheritance:

"The Whig Government.—Many persons suppose the country, in dismissing the late Government from the public service, has taken leave of them forever. By the following very nice snug retiring pensions upon the community.

With respects, &c.

The Grand Jury would also inform the Court that this (the Jury) have before them another subject of much importance, and which involves a misdemeanor of the gravest character, as committed by a magistrate out to them their immortal inheritance:

"The Whig Government.—Many persons suppose the country, in dismissing the late Government from the public service, has taken leave of them forever. By the Jury have before them another subject of much importance, and which involves a misdemeanor of the gravest character, as committed by a magistrate out to them their immortal inheritance:

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The Grand Jury would also inform the Court that that has public service, has the feel out to them their immortal inheritance:

"The Whig Government.—Many persons suppose the country, in dismissing the late Government from the public service, has and their property, instead of committee out to them their immortal inheritance:

"The Whig Government.—And y persons suppose the country, in dismissing the late Government f head should still continue to preside over it.

The Madisonian (anticipating an error into which we have innocently fallen) does us but justice in taking it for granted that we will as soon as aware of a mistake, correct it, &c.—Independent.

Perhaps (while the Independent is in the "giving mood") it will correct another slight mistake, con tained in the same article referred to. It asserted that the Baltimore Visiter" (a paper formerly edited by Mr. Jones.) was "extinct," &c., &c. Now that paper has been in successful operation some twelve years and has, if we mistake not, at this time, more subscribers than the sheet in Richmond which Mr. P. recently abandoned. The Independent may make this correction, if it sees proper. We are indifferent about it, because we are well convinced that no harm was done by the statement. Misstatements of this character never do any injury-the reader always places the proper estimate on them

Mr. Hampson, the agent, has received the Decem ber number of the Knickerbocker. He will accommo date subscribers and others, that may call at his lite 'ary depot, eastern end of the avenue.

WASTE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

One of the first objects to which the present Postmaster General gave his attention, among the many that attracted it, on his coming into THE OFFICERS OF THE LATE U. office, was the heavy expenditure for leather and canvass mail bags-indicating great probable waste and extravagance; and he accordingly issued to special agents and postmasters, tions on the subject; concluding with the adwill be held to a stricter account.

The answers are beginning to come in, and already they disclose a degree of shameful ne- rights, says the adage. But the parallel fails in glect and abuse, which may give some idea of this case, for all that is left for the honest men the scope for economy and reform which he has in this case is, the certainty that their rights are already developed in a single branch of the bu- past all recovery. Knavery has been so prodisiness in his Department.

" ____, Is., December 4, 1841.

enclosed, and about the same number devoted to other unnecessary purposes in and about the office.

many might be found appropriated to similar illegiti-

"FARMVILLE, Va., Nov. 30, 1841.

"I have frequently observed an indifference and To our own lips arelessness with the mail carriers in returning empty mail bags, and especially canvass bags, and we have very often to ask after them, after the delivery of the mails. On several occasions, in travelling on stage lines, I have observed the canvass bags were used for rally it is now being verified against himself and the transportation of grain and meal for horses."

with such requests, we hear less of them now than formerly) it would not be difficult to account thereby for perhaps a very considerable loss or injury of bags throughout the thousands of routes in the Union!

applied to several it also by the stage-drivers for carrains bags to keep their currying apparatus in, and when refused they seemed quite displeased and remarked, it had always been the custom to furnish them with what led, let justice be done, whoever may be the parties.

[Pennsylvanian.] they wanted. Since that time I have suffered none to be taken for any purpose whatever.

"Whilst on the subject of abuses, as you ask for unrestrained suggestions,' suffer me to call your attention to one, in my opinion, which calls as loudly for correction as almost any other, that is, the franking privilege, and by none more frequently abused than those high in authority. This is an abuse that requires great delicacy on the part of the Postmaster to be able to detect, and not get himself into difficulty. 1 nake these suggestions frankly, from the fact that sevmake these suggestions frankly, from the last proceedings.

eral lettets were received at this office during the last proceedings.

On the 12th day of November, 1841, a paper conwhen I had good reason to believe that they had no interest whatever in their contents

Removals have in many cases already been made, as we understand, under the requisition of the Postmaster General that Postmasters shall any Postmaster or contractor who may commit, or wilfully connive at, any waste or unlawful tion of such persons for serious criminal offences, which the Grand Jury do now present to the Court, and ask that the Attorney General be directed to send up for the action of the Grand Jury, bills of indictment any Postmaster or contractor who may commit, the nature and extent of the responsibility of all against.

First.—Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, John An-

We take the following article from an exchange paper, (and credited to a late London paper) which exhibits one of the causes of oppression and poverty that

To sustain the above—endorse—Austin Montgomery, Capt. Henry Mailery, Henry Korn; as accusers Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, J. S. Newbold, per, (and credited to a late London paper) which exhibits one of the causes of oppression and poverty that

bits one of the causes of oppression and poverty that grind in the dust a suffering people.

Happily for our country, we have not yet come to the pass of rewarding with pensions a ministry who have plundered the people, and been thrust out of have plundered the people, and been thrust out of power by public opinion. And long may it be before we come to such a pass.

Tailor and William Drayton, as witnesses.

The Grand Jury on their solemn oaths and affirmations, do far her ask that a bill of indictment may be sent to them against—second.

Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthy site, Thomas Dunlap, and others, (to the Jury unknown) for entering into a conspiracy to defraud, &c., &c., the stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which the stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which the stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which the stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which the stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which the stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a state of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a state of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a state of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a state of the United States during the verse ISME-78-8 and 200 her which a state of the United States during the verse we come to such a pass.

The people of England and the Government of England, are quite distinct classes. We can sympathize with the sufferings of the former; and we welcome them to the wide extended shores of our hospitality and freedom. May this land ever be for them, as for our fathers, a Land of Promise. But, for their rulers and their oppressors, we cherish a far different The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmed The Grand Jury, on the Gr they daily mete out to their own people.

Should a war, unhappily for humanity, ever occur again between the Mother and the Daughter, the former will find, when she attempts to land on our shore, her own kith and kin, banished from their native homes by oppression and want, in arms to meet tive homes by oppression and want, in arms to meet our invaders, and to do battle in defence of the soil

ne present quarterly dencient Consolidates .	
Lord Cottenham,	£5,000
Lord Melbourne,	2,000
T. Baring, Esq.,	2,000
Lord J. Russell,	2,000
Earl Minto,	2,000
Sir J. G. Hophouse,	2,000
Right Hon. H. Labouchere,	2,000
Lord Morpeth,	1,400
Two Joint Secretaries of the Treasury,	2,800
Secretary to the Ad niralty,	1,400
T. B. Macaulay.	1,400
Under Secretary of State, Clerk of the Ordnance, Second Secretary of the Ad miralty, Secretary of the Indian Board	
each 1.000/.	4,000

It is thus seen that the members of the late administration of public affairs, on retiring from office, re-ceive pensions to the amount of twenty-eight thou-sand pounds sterling, paid by taxes imposed on the people of England.

This sum of £28,000, reduced to our federal mo ney, will be about \$140,000; a sum of \$40,000 more presented than the salaries of the President, Vice President, the whole six members of the Cabinet, and the whole attention to Mr. Fischer's advertisement in another nine members of the Supreme Court of the United column. We have a specimen of the pens before us States, which are but \$100,000; and but about \$25, and in justice must commend them heartily.

| 000 less than the Federal salaries, and those of the Governors of the six-and-twenty States united, which amount in the aggregate to only \$165,450.

BANK PRESENTED BY THE GRAND JURY FOR FRAUD AND THEFT!

The annals of the world might be challenged to produce an amount of successful fraud and at the most prominent points, emphatic instruc- knavery equal to that of the banks of this country; and perhaps all the frauds of all the other monition that no duty can well be enjoined banks in the country might safely be challenged which is regarded as more necessary than this, to exhibit an amount of this commodity of bank (of looking after the public property,) nor is knavery equal to that of the Ex-United States there any to which agents of the Department Bank, embracing its two-fold existence, State and Federal.

When knaves fall out, honest men get their gal, that it has left no assets. Restitution is out of the question, and retribution exhibits but a beggarly account of "breeches pockets!" All "On taking charge of this office, on the 1st Octo- that remains to satisfy defrauded honesty and per last, I found, from the dissection of two chair indignant justice, (to use the prophetic language cushions, occupied by former clerks, ten cansass bags of one of their own eloquent prigs,) is "for the penitentiary to reclaim its fugitives!" But the "It other offices were examined, I have no doubt whole prophecy is too appropriate and too remarkable to be omitted, showing

- That we but teach — That we but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor. This even handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice

Behold the prophecy that the great FINAN-CIER, a few years since, from Nassau Hall, uttured against his adversaries; and see how litehis followers:

the transportation of grain and meal for horses."

"I would mention that, from the inquiries not unfrequently made here by stage-drivers for bags to carry their horse blankets, curry combs, brushes, 4-c., and some of their own clothing, it would seem that the practice of allowing them bags for such purposes has prevailed more or less in some quarters. If such be the fact, and such is the impression produced by the manner of the inquiries (though as we do not comply with such requests, we hear less of them now than

And here follows the evidences of defeat, be fore the grand inquest of the country:

" The Presentment of the Grand Jury .- We pub "Zanesville, Onto, Dec. 2, 1811.
"I am aware considerable negligence and abuse have existed on this subject, from the fact that on the control of the United States Bank, with a brief notice of the proceedings in court which followed the court which was a court which which was taking charge of this office in February last, I was this matter is at last fairly opened, it is to be hoped applied to several times by the stage-drivers for canvass and that the whole business will be thoroughly sifted ess will be thoroughly sifted affection. If wrongs within

From the Daily Chronicle.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY AGAINST THE OFFICERS AND OTHERS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

To the Hon. Court of General Sessions

The Grand Jury for the County of Philadelphia, Respectfully submit to the Court on their soler

taining charges of a criminal nature against certain individuals, and which is hereto annexed, marked B, "Another source of vexation, and one which adds the greatly to the size and weight of the mails, are these mammoth newspapers; many of them could not be the Grand Jury felt it to be an imperative duty to infreighted at 11 cents by wagon, in the damp condition in which they are mailed."

vestigate. Subpænas were issued for all the person named as witnesses by the person making the accusation, and for such others who, in the course of exami-

nation, was found to be cognizant of any material facts having relation to the charge.

A full and searching inquiry has been instituted, and the deliberate opinion of the Grand Jury is, that certain officers connected with the United States

public agents, and in stimulating watchfulness over the porformance of their trusts.

First.—Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, John Street, and others, (to the jury unknown) for entering into a conspiracy to defraud the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, of the sums of \$400,000, RETIRING PENSIONS OF THE BRITISH in the year 1836. And endeavoring to conceal the same, by a fraudulent and illegal entry in 1841.

WHIG MINISTRY.

To sustain the above—endurse—Austin Montgom—

re come to such a pass.

the years 1830-7-8-9 and '40, by which the stockThe people of England and the Government of holders have been defrauded out of a sum or sums of

sentiment; and this country surely can expect no other measure of justice from them, than that which they daily mete out to their own people.

mations, do farther ask for a bill of indictment against Alexander Lardner, Thomas Dunlap, Richard Price, Lawrence Lewis, and George Handy and others, to the Jury unknown, for felomously, e.c. conspiring to cheat and defraud the Stockholders of the United

Thomas Taylor.
The Grand Jury would also inform the Court that

(LETTER B.)

(LETTER B.)

I charge Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap, Samuel Jaudon, and John Andrews, with fraud and theft, in taking and using for their own benefit and accommodating their friends, the money belonging to the Stockholders of the United States Bank, which they were liberally paid to guard and not to abu e; my proof is, the report of the investigating committee, made to the stockholders in April, 1841.

As to the above being a breach of trust only; 'tis not so; 'tis too idle and insulting to be pretended or entertained for one moment, away with it then and forever—these men were servants and paid for their services, so are your iamly domestics to whom you give in charge your plate, and other valuables. But if they appropriate it, or them, to themselves, they are they appropriate it, or them, to themselves, they authest stringly charged with, and proceeded against a for theft, and why not N. Biddle and the rest.

AUSTIN MONTGOMERY.

On motion of the Attorney General the Court di-tected bench warrants to be issued against the persons

HAVDEN'S PATENT PENS. - We invite the reader

pecie suspending Banks? Let us examine. The Banks of the six New England States, of New York and of South Carolina, we believe all now redeem their bills in specie. A portion of the Banks of New Jersey, Missouri, and re cently one in Louisiana, have resumed specie payments.

But we will refer to the Report (or letter) of the late Secretary of Treasury, addressed to rangement, or bad performance of contracts. Congress, on the 1st March, 1841, on the "con-ITION OF THE STATE BANKS."

We find, according to this document, that New Jersey has specie paying Banks, Specie suspending, Total.

We find that the following is the condition of thes wo classes of Banks

Capital. Circulation. Specie 16 specie paying, \$2,641,495 \$726,497 \$278,047 1,193,321 1,372,572 153,002 Pennsylvania makes no returns of the flourishing ndition of her Banks, except that of the ex-U. S Bank. But Gov. Porter informed the Legislature upon his vetoing a Bank act on the 11th June, 1840,

that there were 52 Banks in the State with an aggre

gate capital of \$60,000,000. What the specie basis was at that time, or is at pre ent, must be left to conjecture. But the U. S. Bank made a report of its condition on the 21st December

1840, by which it appears to have had Capital. Circulation. \$11,223,658 \$2,171,722 \$35,000,000 If we assume that the rest of the Bank have a circu lation, and specie, in the same ratio of their capital, their condition would be thus:

Capital. Circulation. \$25,000,000 \$8,016,896 \$1,551,230 We will now come to the condition of the Banks in the following States, without undertaking to make any distinction between those that pay specie, (if there be any) and those that do not :

Capital. Circulation.	Specie
Delaware, \$881,648 \$860,963	\$155,69
Maryland, 10,214,908 2,529,843	1,556,05
Virginia, 10,283,633 6,852,435	2,318,79
N. Carolina, 3,225,000 2,092,877	802,70
Georgia, 15,098,694 5,518,822	1,300,69
Alabama, 14,379,255 7,211,141	1,589,51
Louisiana, 41,711,214 6,443,785	3,163,24
Arkansas, 3,532,706 995,905	203,81
Tennessee, 5,802,447 2,045,375	647,94
Kentucky, 2,987,200 1,795,058	663,44
Missouri, 1,178,866 347,530	509,59
Illinois, 4,044,025 3,105,415	529,64
Indiana, 2,671,618 2,865,568	1,076,55
Ohio, 8,103,243 3,584,341	1,052,76
Michigan, 1,000,000 568,177	123,63

Total, 125,314,437 45,917,285 14,693,059 We thus see what the condition of the Banks are in these fifteen States, so far as they had made returns to the Secretary of the Treasury. But he notices the amount of the capital of the Banks in the following States, of which no returns were made, as to their circulation or specie. The capital is noticed as follows being in addition to what we have included in our

	1			Capital
Delaware,	1.82			\$300,00
Georgia,	Invall :	ALIX III		1,000,00
Alabama,				2,000,00
Ohio,	-	-		1,000,00
Illinois,			. 18 8	100,00
				4,400,00
	193			

If this capital bear the same proportion in its circu lation and specie, to the aggregate of the Banks of the

	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
15 States,	\$125,314 437	\$45,917,285	\$14,693,059
5 States,	4,400,000	1,500,000	500,000
Total,	129,714,437	47,417,285	15,593,059
It will t	hus appear, that	the capital of	these Banks
	portion to their		TO A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

We now bring the Banks of New Jersey and Pent ylvania into our calculation, and give a recapitulation of the condition of the whole, as we have exhibited

	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
New Jersey,	1,193,321	1,372,572	158,00
U. S. Bank,	35,000,000	11,223,658	2,171,72
Penn. Banks	25,000,000	8,016,894	1,551,23
Total,	61,193,321	20,613,124	3,780,95
Add,	129,714,437	47,417,285	15,593,05
Total,	190,907,758	68,020,409	19,374,01

must be nugatory, when the history is forgotten. We do not say that our political demagogueswhether declaiming in Congress or vituperating through the Press-are ignorant of the history of the nations of Europe, whether ancient or modern: but they appear most perversely industrious in forgetting the history of their own country. When we make this charge, we do not intend to lead them back so far as the landing of the Pilgrims we blame them only for disregarding the wisdom which we might learn by looking into our istory for the last twenty-five years.

When an incorporated Bank is recommended s the infallible cure for the evils of the curency-either by Nicholas Biddle, Bank Direc ors, or Manifesto Whigs-we ask, does the nistory of the last Bank prove it possessed the power either to prevent or to cure the mischiefs of the currency? We often hear the assertion made that, during the existence of the late Bank the country was blessed with a sound and equal currency. Does the history of that institution prove that such was actually the fact? No!-Those who make the assertion show at once that they are ignorant of the history of their own country, for the approximate space of the last twenty-five years. We find, in an ancient chronicle, that in 1819, notwithstanding the salutary omnisotence now imputed to the United States Bank, that exchange between New York and New Orleans ranged from 7 to 10 per cent From the same chronicle we ascertain, that the circulation was so far from being sound and equal, that the several officers of the great bank refused to redeem the notes issued at the other branches. If these notes were given in payment of debts due to the United States, they were received-otherwise not. Such is the substance of a notice issued in 1818. And yet we are told by the factors of a bank monopoly, that the Great Monster gave a sound and equal cur-

SPECIE IN THE SUSPENDED BANKS, &c. | rency to the whole country, and gave a universal How much specie is there "locked up" in the equalization to the exchanges. Those who make the assertion are ignorant of the history most worthy of their study.

FAILURE OF MAILS

These often occur by causes altogether be youd human control. Yet of these, people at a distance never get to have any knowleyge, and easily conclude that they result from bad ar-

(Copy.) POST OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 2d. 1841.

Sin: The excessive heavy rains which fell here on the 21st, and again on the 24th ult., swelled all the water courses, and carried away nearly all the bridges on the larger streams, on which account the regular progress of the mails was obstructed on every route leading to this point, and on all of which failures occurred as stated below :

On route 3669, from Montgomery to Columbus Ga., mails on this route due daily at 11 p. m., no mails were received on the 22d and 23d ult., on the 24th received a mail at 1 p. m., by way of the rail road, and, by the same mode of conveyance, have since received a mail daily about 12 m. The rail road extends from Montgomery to Franklin or Upshawpee. 35 miles, and within 8 or 10 miles of Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala.

On route 3677, from Montgomery to Mobile. Mails on this route due daily by 1 a.m.; no mails received by this route on the 23d, 25th, and 26th ult. On the 22d and 24th the mails due at 1 a. m. were delivered here at 6 p. m. Mails made up and sent out from this office had to return, being unable to proceed, on account of high water, and loss of bridges. The con tractors on both these routes deserve much credit for their great exertions in forwarding the mails under existing circumstancer.

On route 3678, from Montgomery to Selma, Ala. mails due every Wednesday, and Friday, by 10 p. m. No mails have been received here by this route since the 21st ult. The cause of these continued failures is said to be high water. I hardly think it sufficiant without a special showing-there is much com-

plaint here on account of the delay. On route 3679, from Montgomery to Maplesville mails due Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 9 p. m. No mails received on this route on the 23d and 25th ult. Since then the mails have been very regular.

On route 3680, from Montgomery to Talladega .-Mails due every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 p. m. No mails received by this route on the 24th and 96th alt On route 3677, from Montgomery to Haynesville

Mails due Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 5 p. m. On this route the contractor failed in his attempt to carry out the mail on the 22d and 24th, consequently no mails were received on the 23d and 25th

On route 3681, from Montgomery to Monticello .-Mails due every Saturday by 5 p. m. The contractor being unable to carry out a mail on the 24th, on account of the high stage of the waters, failed of course to deliver a mail on the 27th ult.

On route 3682, from Montgomery to Argus, Ala. The mail on this route was delivered in time (though The mail on this route was delivered in time (though not at the hour specified) to enable him, the contractor, to return to Argus on the 27th ult., in contract time.

On the 1st inst. contractors on route 3677, commenced running under the winter, schedule, that is to arrive here at 11 a.m., and depart at 10 a.m., daily.

Oe route 3669, contractors delivered the mail today agreeably to the winter schedule, and will conti-

For further particulars, I refer you to an article in the Alabama Journal, which I send you by the same mail conveying this letter.

nue to run by it during the time stipulated in con

Respectfully yours, N. BLUE, P. M. (Signed)

. The paper not received

We copy the subjoined extract from the N V. Post's Washington correspondence, dated the 14th instant. Vesterday we almost quarrelled with an article we found in the Post-today we are so much pleased with the truthful and honest remarks of its Washington correspondent, that we are inclined to think that this paper, too, will in the end do justice to the People's President."

Your readers will perceive that there is not much doing in Washington, at present, in which they are interested. There is some scandal and a good deal of gossip, with which I might fill your columns, but I We have thus shown the amount of capital, circulation and estimated specie in the non-specie paying Banks; and we ask, in conclusion, why they cannot resume specie payments?

And we simply remark, that if we have estimated their specie any thing near the mark, they have nearly \$20,000,000—five millions more than enough to furnish the basis to the scheme recommended in the President's Message for an Exchequer.

DOMESTIC HISTORY.

It is an old adage, that history is philosophy teaching by example; but the philosophy must be nugatory, when the history is forgotten. suit the taste of the ver

his measures, and if his measures are democratic, they should and will receive their support.

The Clay Whigs, so called, are perfectly quiet, but this calm portends a storm which will break out with dread violence. Their object is to thwart Mr. Tyler and elevate Mr. Clay; but they will be sadly disappointed in this. Clay can never collect any more strength than he now has; his political days are numbered, and he will, henceforth, grow weaker and weaker. Many of the Whigs are ashamed of their conduct at the last session, and would be glad to have the confidence of Mr. Tyler. But this they can never gain, and although they may attempt to conciliate him, yet he cannot but remember the disgraceful mobs—the burning effigies—the denunciatory resolutions of that yet he cannot but remember the disgraceful mobs—the burning effigies—the denunciatory resolutions of that party, which expected to crush him at once. The people, the democracy of the country, frowned upon their violent and intolerant measures, and extended their sympathy to Mr. Tyler, which he never will

paper just commenced in this city. There are now se papers in Washington devoted to the cause of the Whigs. We wish them all equal success-tha

Twenty=Sebenth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FILLMORE desired to know whether the un nished business of yesterday (the reference of the dessage) would have precedence this morning.

The SPEAKER'S answer was not heard.

Mr. WARD moved that when the House adjourn adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. WISE asked if Friday and Saturday were not heave a Schusiely see a series.

der the rules.

The SPEAKER read the rule, showing that pri-

te business would have precedence on those days less a majority of the House should otherwise de-

Tariff to the Committee on Manufactures. He took casion to discourse largely against the financial course and policy of the present Administration.

and policy of the present Administration.

Mr. HUNT expressed himself, personally, quite indifferent to the mere reference, though a member of the Committee on Manufactures. He was satisfied that the report would be the same, in favor of a Tariff from the Committee on Ways and Means, as from that on Manufactures, though he considered the inter to be the appropriate committee for this reference. He spoke incidentally, in distinct and decided terms, in favor of a tariff of protection.

Mr. RANDOLPH, also a member of the Committee on Manufactures, advocated the proposed reference to that Committee, and himself in favor of protection.

Mr. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL spoke with much Mr. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL spoke with much animation and force, in favor of a liberal construction of the disputed passage on this subject in the President's Message. He replied in detail to Mr. JONES on the doctrine of discriminative duties implied in that passage. He defended the compatibility of Protection against the remarks made on this subject yesterday by Mr. Rhett; and amplified upon the happy and beneficial effects already experienced in our country from protection in several instances, among which he particularized the locomotive engines of Philadelphia and the cutlery of Connecticut. He replied also to Mr. Fostras's objections to the constitutionality of the Committee on Manufactures. He concluded, after about half an hour, by remarking that the bad state of his health and voice ought to have prevented him from speaking at this time, but the importance of the principles involved had compelled him to say what he had.

Mr. STANLY replied to some of Mr. W. W.

Mr. STANLY replied to some of Mr. W. W. Mr. STANLY replied to some of Mr. W. W. Irwin's remarks made yesterday, reflecting on the disposition of Southern Whigs to exclude protection. (Mr. Irwin explained.) Mr. S. asked why he did not also then refer to the feelings of his new associciates on this subject. Mr. S. replied briefly also to Mr. Jones' remarks on the expenditures of the present Administration.

Mr. SLADE then took the floor, and moved an ad-

PROPOSALS FOR BINDING.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,)

SEALED proposals will be received at the Post Office Department until the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following descriptions of binding for the period of three years from the first day of January, 1842.

Super royal blank books, in full Russia, feint lined, extra ruled, with printed captions and headings of columns, with spring backs, lettered and numbered. Same, without captions and headings, and with alphabets, separate or annexed.

Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands.
Royal blank books, in full Russia, feint lined, ruled and lettered, with printed captions, spring backs, and indexes separate or annexed.

Same, without indexes.

Same, without captions, and with indexes, separate or annexed.

or annexed.

Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands. Same, without ruling Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands, with and

without ruling.

Demy blank books, in full Russia, with spring backs, ruled and feint lined, with indexes, separate or Same, indexed, but without captions and ruling. Foolscap blank books, in full Russia, with spring acks, feint lined and ruled, bank distance.

Same, in oalf Russia, feint lined, and ruled to pat-

ern. Ruling quarto post paperr ed, and feint lined to bat tern, per quire. Ruling cap paper red, and feint lined to p

quire.
Ruling demy royal and super royal red, and fein lined to pattern.
Ruling demy royal and super royal red, and feint

ment.

The bids for binding books must specify the price

Per quire.

The price must be annexed to each item contained in the advertisement, and no bid will be considered which contemplates more than one price for any one article or kind of work.

article or kind of work.

The Department reserves the right of prescribing the patterns for feint lining and ruling in all cases.

The bids must be accompanied by ample testimonials of the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

Ten per cent on the price of the work executed will be retained, as security for its faithful performance. A refusal or failure to execute any work in due time after it is ordered, disregarding the instructions of the Department as to the manner of its execution, slovenly execution of the work, failing to account fo

or to return on demand paper handed over to be bound, substituting other paper, or any other attempt to evale the true meaning of the contract, will be a forfeiture of the contract and of the ten per cent retained. Proposals should be addressed to the Postmaster General, and endorsed "Proposals for Binding." Dec. 9—dtd.

D ROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS-Sealed P proposals will be received at the office of the Com-missioner of Indian Affairs, until the 30th day of De-cember next, at one o'clock, P. M., for furnishing the following goods for the use of the Indians:

Mackinac Blankets, various sizes and colors

Yarns Yarns
Linseys and worsted Gaitering
Calicoes, assorted qualities
Calico and Flannel Shirts Bleached and unbleached Cotton Shirting and Sheet Domestic Checks, Plaids and Stripes

Cotton Shawls and Handkerchief Black Silk Handkerchiefs Sewing Silk, assorted colors Cotton and Linen Threads, assorted colors Chinese Vermillion Beads, assorted

Pipes Pins Brass and Tin Kettles, assorted sizes Tin Pans and Cups Frying Pans Fire Steels Britannia and paper lined Looking glasses

Brass nails assorted Scissors do
Gimlets do
Table Knives and Forks Pewter Plates Fish Hooks and Lines

Combs assorted Northwest Guns, Powder Horns and Shot Pouches Gun Worms and Flints Half Axes and Hatchets Gun Powder and Bar Lead Knives.

A schedule of the above articles, with samples, may

A schedule of the above articles, with samples, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Washington, exhibiting the quantity of each article required, but the right is reserved to the Department to alter, increase, or diminish any of the articles named in said schedule.

The amount of money to be applied to the purchase of these goods will be about \$70,000 00, of which some \$30,000 will be wanted on the seaboard, and the residue in the west, and goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred. The contractors will be required to deliver them at such times and places as may be designated in the contracts.

the contracts.

A separate contract will be entered into for the transportation to the several points of delivery. Bonds with two or more sureties, the sufficiency to be certified by a United States judge or district attorney, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and payment will be made after the contract is completed, upon a duplicate invoice, accompanied by the certificate of the agent of the Government authorized to receive them, that the goods have been delivered in good order, and in conformity to the consect and samples.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD

unless a majority of the House should otherwise determine.

Mr RANDOLPH remarked that this rule evidently could not apply during the first thorty days.

Mr. WARD'S motion was then passed without a division.

The unfinished business being then resumed—

Mr. JOHN W. JONES (having had the floor at the adjournment yesterday.) addressed the House for some time against the reference of the subject of the

Flannels Woollen So ks

The "TRUE WRIG" is the title of a weekly political i . success equal to their merits.

SECOND SESSION

FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1841.

days exclusively set apart for private business un